

National Park Service, Interior

§ 60.2

and services on the basis of residence, except in reasonable fee differentials. Post-completion compliance responsibilities of the recipient should continue to ensure that discrimination on the basis of residency is not occurring.

(c) *Fees.* Fees charged to nonresidents cannot exceed twice that charged to residents. Where there is no charge for residents but a fee is charged to nonresidents, nonresident fees cannot exceed fees charged for residents at comparable State or local public facilities. Reservation, membership, or annual permit systems available to residents must also be available to nonresidents and the period of availability must be the same for both residents and nonresidents. Recipients are prohibited from providing residents the option of purchasing annual or daily permits while at the same time restricting nonresidents to the purchase of annual permits only. These provisions apply only to the approved 6(f)(3) areas applicable to the recipient. Nonresident fishing and hunting license fees are excluded from these requirements.

§§ 59.5–59.6 [Reserved]

PART 60—NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Sec.

- 60.1 Authorization and expansion of the National Register.
- 60.2 Effects of listing under Federal law.
- 60.3 Definitions.
- 60.4 Criteria for evaluation.
- 60.5 Nomination forms and information collection.
- 60.6 Nominations by the State Historic Preservation Officer under approved State Historic Preservation programs.
- 60.7–60.8 [Reserved]
- 60.9 Nominations by Federal agencies.
- 60.10 Concurrent State and Federal nominations.
- 60.11 Requests for nominations.
- 60.12 Nomination appeals.
- 60.13 Publication in the Federal Register and other NPS notification.
- 60.14 Changes and revisions to properties listed in the National Register.
- 60.15 Removing properties from the National Register.

AUTHORITY: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*, and E.O. 11593.

SOURCE: 46 FR 56187, Nov. 16, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.1 Authorization and expansion of the National Register.

(a) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The regulations herein set forth the procedural requirements for listing properties on the National Register.

(b) Properties are added to the National Register through the following processes.

(1) Those Acts of Congress and Executive orders which create historic areas of the National Park System administered by the National Park Service, all or portions of which may be determined to be of historic significance consistent with the intent of Congress;

(2) Properties declared by the Secretary of the Interior to be of national significance and designated as National Historic Landmarks;

(3) Nominations prepared under approved State Historic Preservation Programs, submitted by the State Historic Preservation Officer and approved by the NPS;

(4) Nominations from any person or local government (only if such property is located in a State with no approved State Historic Preservation Program) approved by the NPS and;

(5) Nominations of Federal properties prepared by Federal agencies, submitted by the Federal Preservation Officer and approved by NPS.

§ 60.2 Effects of listing under Federal law.

The National Register is an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment. Listing of private property on the National Register does not prohibit under Federal law or regulation any actions which may otherwise